

would not fly when crumbs were thrown out. Then I began to feed it from my hand, and it soon became so tame that it would fly to meet me, and would come in at the open door or window. I would call it to me at any time if it was within sound of my voice. It went away in October and returned the last of April. It would come to the doorstep all ready for crumbs and would light on my hand and peck a piece of cake. I would have known it from its manner, but it had lost a joint of one toe, which I thought a sure mark. It would always bring its young to the door, and sometimes into the house, and they, too, would be very tame. One summer it brought with its own a young bunting and fed it, a much larger bird than the sparrow. The chippy came *nine* summers and the last one one morning after a cold rain storm the last of May, came to the window seeming weak and sick. We fed it but it grew weaker and in a few hours it died." I have a like story reported to me from Milton, Mass., where a Robin returned for four years.—REGINALD HEBER HOWE, JR., *Longwood, Mass.*

**The Cardinal an Established Resident of Ontario.**—In September I spent four days, 17th to 21st, in company with my cousin, Mr. H. H. Keays at Point Pelee, collecting. Nearly every evening of our stay the fishermen gathered around our camp fire, apparently much interested in us as strangers and in our work; after telling us of the strange birds they had seen on the point (their descriptions of which were usually too complicated for us to make more than a guess at the species) one of them asked us of a bird that made its appearance about four years ago and had since been quite common, stating that it was a splendid whistler, and that an old lady in the vicinity had caught a number of them and sold them for cage birds, catching them in a cage trap and using the first one taken as a decoy for more. From his description we concluded it must be the Cardinal (*Cardinalis cardinalis*), and sure enough, on the following day we secured one, a young male in moulting plumage. Twice afterwards we heard near our camp, just at dawn, the call note of what we decided must have been this bird.

Without doubt the Cardinal has come to stay at Point Pelee, nor could they select a more suitable place, the cape being quite plentifully covered with red cedar, and the weather remaining mild in fall longer than on the mainland, on account of its proximity to the lake, as is evident by our having no frost during our stay, while on our return we noted the corn well bleached on the mainland.

It is to be hoped, however, that it will not restrict its range to the point nor to the shores of lake Erie in Ontario, as this bright plumaged bird will make an acceptable addition to our fauna.

Dr. McCallum says a few of this species are seen along the lake shore every summer near Dunnville (McIllwraith 'Birds of Ontario'). Inland we have but few records of stragglers, which in the vicinity of London

are as follows: One shot at St. Thomas, spring of 1890, by Mr. O. Foster; one taken in a cedar swamp a mile from London, Nov. 30, 1896, this being the first record for Middlesex County, and which is made complete, as far as I am able to ascertain, by a second taken at Kilworth by Mr. John Thompson, Nov. 17, 1899, both these birds being males. The Rev. C. L. Scott reports one shot near Aylmer, Elgin County, about October, 1900. From Guelph one is reported by Mr. F. N. Beattie as spending the winter of 1899 around his place. Other reports come from Chatham and Rond Eau, all of single specimens and apparently stragglers.—J. E. KEAYS, *London, Ont.*

**The Philadelphia Vireo in Western Pennsylvania.**—I took a Philadelphia Vireo (*Vireo philadelphicus*) near Shields, Pa., on September 6, 1901. This bird occurs as a rare migrant in Allegheny Co., Pa., where I took the specimen mentioned above. The only other record of its capture in this county that I am aware of, is a specimen taken by Mr. G. A. Link at Pittsburg, May 15, 1900. Another was taken near Industry, Beaver Co., an adjoining county, in 1891, by Mr. W. E. Clyde Todd.—D. LEET OLIVER, *Concord, N. H.*

**Observations of a Pair of Mockingbirds seen during the Summer of 1901 in Solebury Township, Bucks Co., Pennsylvania.**—The following notes on a pair of Mockingbirds were made by Mr. Wm. Ely Roberts of New Hope, Bucks Co., Penna. Mr. Roberts is at present a student in Swarthmore College and is a very reliable observer.

"This pair of Mockingbirds was first seen by myself on June 17, 1901, in Solebury Township, Bucks Co., Pa., about my home, which is two and a half miles west from New Hope and a mile in a direct line from the Delaware River. I was on my way from college and noticed the pair fly out from an osage hedge that extended past my home. I had never seen any birds around that were marked similar to these. Upon looking them up in a Warren's 'Birds of Pennsylvania' I found that their markings corresponded to those given by Warren for the Mockingbird. My brother had seen them two days previous and my father had also seen them several days before that. The road marks a divide between two creek valleys. It is possible that the birds followed one or the other of the streams and found things so to their liking here that they stayed to nest. The birds seemed tame, flew about our yard among the pines, and were undisturbed by the wagons on the road.

"As I was at work on a farm during the birds' stay, I had chance to observe them only in the early morning or evening and at such other times when in the fields adjoining the house. This accounts for the lack of several important dates. I do not know when the nest-building was begun. I thought, however, from the actions of the birds that it must be going on. So on July 7, at my first opportunity for search, I found the nest about thirty yards from the house, on the north side of the low